

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 3. A Lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time in the same manner, continue in office for the same period, and be possessed of the same qualifications as the governor.

Sec. 4. A member of the senate, or house of representatives being chosen and acting as governor or lieutenant governor shall vacate his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

Sec. 5. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the lieutenant governor shall succeed to his office. And in case of the impeachment of the lieutenant governor, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the president of the senate shall succeed to his office, 'till a nomination to those offices respectively shall be made by the senate, and house of representatives for the remainder of the time for which the officer so impeached, removed from office, dying, resigning, or being absent, was elected.

Sec. 6. The governor shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 7. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction (except in cases of impeachment) in such manner, on such terms, and under such restrictions as he shall think proper, and he shall have power to remit fines, and forfeitures, unless otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 8. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed in mercy.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to prohibit the exportation of provision for any time not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 10. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 11. All officers in the executive department, when required by the governor shall give him information in writing upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 12. The governor shall from time to time give to the general assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

Sec. 13. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the fourth Monday in the month of November, then ensuing.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the legislature shall from time to time direct and establish.

The judges of each shall hold their commissions during good behavior, and the judges of the superior courts shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased or diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under this State, the United States, or any other power.

Sec. 2. The sole office of peace shall be the State of South-Carolina. All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of South-Carolina, and conclude—against the peace and dignity of the same.

ARTICLE IV.

All persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust before entering on the execution thereof shall take the following oath, "I do swear, or affirm, that I am duly qualified according to the constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will to the best of my abilities discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of this State, and of the United States."

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but no impeachment shall be made unless with the concurrence of two thirds of the house of representatives.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be on oath, or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The governor, lieutenant governor, and all the civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to the removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State. The party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. The judges of the superior courts, commissioners of the treasury, secretary of the State, and surveyor general shall be elected by the joint ballot of both houses, in the house of representatives. The commissioners of the treasury, secretary of the State, and surveyor general shall hold their offices for four years; but shall not be eligible again for four years after the expiration of the time for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 2. All other officers shall be appointed as they hitherto have been until otherwise directed by law, but sheriffs shall hold their offices for four years, and not be again eligible for four years after the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 3. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the State of South-Carolina, and be sealed with the seal of the State, and be signed by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.

All laws of force in this State at the passing of this constitution shall so continue, until altered or repealed by the legislature, except where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration if not continued by act of the legislature. (To be continued.)

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 3.

"The preparation for the inauguration which takes place on Tuesday next, are all finished. The ceremonial will be the same as was observed on the coronation of Maria Theresa. A great number of strangers of rank are here already to be witnesses of this grand gala; during the three days that the festivity will last, the King alone is to appear in a mourning habit. The people with what the Italians call a *Cocagna*, which is a temporary building in the form of a castle, hung round with all kinds of provisions, which at the end of the show, the people are permitted to form; This will be erected in the Place de Garden. The fountain which is to furnish the wine is already raised. On the top of the whole building is the cypher of Leopold, with the words *Opes regum corda subditorum*. This inscription is not read without emotion, as in reality his Majesty has shown, in his government of Tuscany, that the sentiment is written in his heart. The medals struck on this occasion to be thrown, among the multitude, have a similar legend, *Amor populi gloria regis*.

LITCHFIELD, June 7.  
CATHOLICISM.

Tuesday evening last arrived in town, from his seat at New-London, SAMUEL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut—and on Wednesday he performed divine service in the Presbyterian meeting house—(which the society's committee very liberally tendered him for that purpose)—The auditory was numerous and respectable, and conducted with that pleasing demeanor which ought to characterize all professors of Christianity, and lovers of concord. Sixteen Episcopal clergy were present, the senior of whom presented Mr. Trueman Marsh, of this town, for Ordination—who was admitted into the holy order of Priesthood by the Bishop. The solemnity and deportment of the young candidate, commanded attention.—The Bishop's discourse discovered extensive erudition and native genius—and was delivered with that energy which could not fail to engage and influence his hearers—all seeming to unite in commending the ingenuity and gift of the preacher.—It was not noisy eloquence without sentiment; but solid reasoning drawn from sources of the Holy Scriptures—and pronounced, as became a workman not to be ashamed—with great ease and perspicuity.

NEW YORK, July 3.

It is with sincere pleasure we inform the public, that Major Doughty, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians, on the river Tennessee, safely arrived at Fort-Harmar, on the Ohio, the 15th of last month. This valuable officer was charged with important public business to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While ascending the Tennessee, on the 21st of March last, he met a party of 40 Indians, in three canoes, having a white flag hoisted. This party were a banditti of Cherokees and Shawanoes, with three Creeks.

The Major was in a barge with ensign Sedam, and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. The Indians appeared very friendly, and their Chief, and several others, even came on board of the barge. They received, with the greatest apparent thankfulness, presents of corn and tobacco. They endeavoured by every means in their power, to persuade the Major to land, and pass the night with them, promising to hunt turkeys and buffaloes for him; but he being suspicious of their design, evaded their entreaties. After having thus passed upwards of an hour, they took the Major by the hand, and left him: But the men had scarcely took to their oars, before they received from the Indians a severe fire, which was instantly returned, and the boat put about. The barge then floating down the stream, an incessant fire ensued for four hours. During this time the Indians manifested an intention of boarding the barge; but the cool and well directed fire of the Major's party prevented the design. The Major lost five of his party killed, and six wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tennessee, against the stream: He therefore descended that river, and the Ohio, into the Mississippi, and arrived, on the 25 of March last, at L'Ance-a-la-Graisse, a Spanish post, about 45 miles below the Ohio.

The Major was received by Monsieur Foncher, Lieutenant-Commandant of the post, with the greatest politeness and attention; and every tenderness and care were shown to the wounded, three of whom were left at the post, being too badly injured to be removed.

Capt. Hart, who had been previously dispatched by the Major into the Chickasaw nation, joined him afterwards on the Ohio.

We have authority to inform the public, that M'Gillivray, the principal Chief of the Creek nation of Indians, together with a number of the Kings and head men of the upper and lower Creeks have set out from their own country, in order to visit the President of the United States, on the affairs of their nation. It is expected they will perform their journey by the way of Richmond.

The distance from the country of the upper Creeks to New-York, may be estimated at 1400 miles.

The Chiefs are accompanied by Col. Willet, who has orders to provide for their accommodation at the public expence.

Extract from the Address of the Legislature of Massachusetts to his Excellency Gov. Hancock.

"The people of this Commonwealth must ever retain a grateful sense of the virtue of their fellow-citizens who loaned their property—and a yet stronger obligation to those who have hazarded their lives for the public safety. Compassion to the sufferings of many of our creditors, exercises our most anxious attention; the solemn assurances of repayment, which bind us and our posterity together with the justice and urgency of their claims, will prompt us to exert the powers of government for their relief. Nor may we hesitate to perform this duty, from considering the situation of the public obligations, when a failure of complying with governmental promises, from the necessities of the people, have been the real cause of their depreciated value.

"With your Excellency we are fully in sentiment, that the debt contracted by this State for defence of the Union, ought to be adopted by the United States, as well from considerations of justice, as true policy.

"Possessing the powers of revenue it is but just that they should also assume the public debt; and we entertain the strongest hope from the declaration of the Legislature with the instructions which have been given to our Senators, that this desirable measure may be adopted.

"Should we however be disappointed in this expectation for the present, although we are satisfied of our inability at this time to discharge the principal of the debt, we shall conceive it to be our indispensable duty from the best resources of the State to provide for the interest."

JAMES I. was one day mounting a very unruly horse, to whom he exclaimed, "De'il take my soul, firrah, an ye be na quiet, I'll send you to the Five Hundred Kings in the House of Commons."—James had not the art of managing!

TRUMBULL—THE PAINTER.

A letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, shews in what high esteem, as a Painter, Mr. T. is held, in Great-Britain. The writer says, "If you see Mr. TRUMBULL, I refer it to your discretion to tell him, what Mr. Horace Walpole lately told me of the "SORTIE AT GIBRALTAR," that "he found it difficult to be persuaded, that so fine a Picture had yet been painted in England." Though I mention it rather to give you pleasure, than from any other consideration; as it is more probable that Mr. TRUMBULL already knows it, than that his modesty has suffered him to communicate it to his friends."

ST. JOHN'S, June 11.

We have been informed that the late commotions in Martinique, were occasioned by an Edict issued by the National Assembly, to compel the planters of that Island to ship all their produce to France, for payment of debts due there—the planters claimed their accustomed privilege of selling their Sugars, in Martinique, or of shipping them to whatever port they pleased, where they could procure the best prices—Thus were two parties formed; the one consisting of the planters, the Military and the Viscount de Damas; the other of the Merchants and the rest of the inhabitants—and it is owing to this step that so much blood has lately been shed.

PROPOSALS,

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION, on a fine paper, with a new and elegant American letter, cast by JOHN BAINE, and Co.

TRAVELS

Through North and South-Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Nations, and through the extensive Territories of the Muskogulges, or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Choctaws:

CONTAINING

AN Account of the soil and natural productions of those regions, together with observations on the manners and customs of the Indians.

By WILLIAM BARTRAM, Botanist, of Philadelphia, who was employed from 1773 to 1777, by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill of London, to explore the extensive countries above-mentioned.

CONDITIONS.

I. It is expected the work will contain between five and six hundred pages of letter press, carefully executed, price to subscribers two Spanish milled dollars, in an handsome octavo volume, neatly bound and lettered.

II. Whenever names are obtained for two hundred copies, the work will be put to press.

III. The work will be interspersed with six or eight elegant copperplates, descriptive of the plants, animals, &c. peculiar to the countries through which the writer travelled, the bust of the long warrior Micho-chiucco, chief or great king of the Seminole, or Lower Creeks, executed in a masterly manner, will be given as a frontispiece.

IV. Every subscriber for twelve copies, shall be entitled to a thirteenth gratis.

Subscriptions are received by James and Johnson, the printers; Philadelphia. And by the principal printers and book-sellers on the Continent.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Misses, who from the banks of the Delaware Eastward, even to Boston, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders some regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York necessary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flourishing Academy, and others who may wish to visit that pleasing romantic hill, the subscribers are now running stages, which will continue during the summer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of these places a stage will start every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the same evening, exchange passengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each passenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way passengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where seats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each passenger.

To accommodate those who may wish to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eastern and Southern States, a stage will constantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, starting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.  
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.  
New-York, April 8, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.  
Stage Office, City Tavern,  
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by  
EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street.  
New-York, April 17, 1790.

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STATE SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

AT NO. 106. WATER-STREET.

A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.